

MATSKEVICH, N.V.; TETERYATNIK, A.F.; DMITRIYEV, V.V.; BRYZGALOVA, L.S.

Possibilities of selecting Actinomyces spheroides variants which
have lost the ability to produce actinophage. Antibiotiki 10
no.8:693-701 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov,
Moskva.

TEPEPYATNIK, A. F.; GOLDAT, S. Yu.; MIKHAYLOVA, G. R.; KOZACHENKO, V. I.

"Investigation of the action of phages on antibiotic-producing actinomycetes."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

All-Union Sci Res Inst of Antibiotics, Moscow.

IL'INA, T.S.; TETERYATNIK, A.F.; FEDOROVA, I.V.; RETINSKAYA, V.I.

Use of actinophages in the selection of actinomycetes. Trudy Inst.
mikrobiol. no.10:182-186 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(ACTINOMYCES) (BACTERIOPHAGE)

ALIKHANYAN, S.I.; GOL'DAT, S.Yu.; TETERYATNIK, A.F.

Mutagenic effect of a combined action of ethylenimine and ultra-violet rays on actinomycetes. Dokl. AN SSSR 115 no.5:1015-1017 Ag '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
Predstavleno akademikom I. L. Knunyantsem.
(ACTINOMYCES) (ULTRAVIOLET RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TETERYATNIK, A. F.

20-5-45/54

AUTHORS: Alikhanyan, S.I., Gol'dat, S. Yu., Teteryatnik, A. F.

TITLE: The ~~Mutation~~ Effect of a Combined Action of Ethylenimine and Ultra-Violet Rays upon Actinomycetes (~~Mutagen~~nyy effekt kombinirovannogo deystviya etilenimina i ultrarioletovykh luchey na aktinomitsety)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 5, pp. 1015 - 1017 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Swanson proved in 1948 that the frequency of mutation of Aspergillus terreus and Neurospora crassa increases more intensively after the treatment of their spores with small doses of bis-β-chlorethylmethyamine, if they are subsequently exposed to violet rays, than by an exposure to ultra-violet rays solely. It was therefore presumed that the environmental factors can produce an effect upon the sensitiveness of the cell with respect to the radiated energy, viz. that the frequency of mutation is not only a function of the absorbed energy. This induced the authors to study the effect of the combined action of ethylenimine- and ultra-violet rays upon various actinomycetes. They used Strepto-

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20-5-45/54

The Mutation Effect of a Combined Action of Ethylenimine and Ultra-Violet Rays upon Actinomycetes

myces aureo faciens No 112 and Str. griseus LS-1 (Actinomyces globisporus streptomycini). Both ethylenimine and a series of its derivatives show an effective "zytotoxic" action. Part of the initial spore suspension of the first-mentioned kind of fungus was kept during 5 and 20 hours (respectively) in solutions of ethylenimine of various concentrations (1 : 5000 to 1 : 8000) and was subsequently exposed to rays. An other part of the suspension was first exposed to rays and subsequently treated with ethylenimine solution (as above). The test in respect to the produced effect upon the vitality are given in table 1. It may be seen from this that the decay of spores as a consequence of their exposure to rays, increases intensively, provided that they were subject to a previous treatment with ethylenimine - compared with their mortality in case of an inverse sequence of the said factors. The vitality of the spores also decrease 50 times by their exposure to rays solely, if their dose has been increased from 2000 to 10.000 erg/mm². It falls 80 times, if the spores are first exposed to rays and subsequently treated with ethylenimine, - viz.

Card 2/4

20-5-45/54

The **Mutation** Effect of a Combined Action of Ethylenimine and Ultra-Violet Rays
upon Actinomycetes

only four times, - and with an inversed sequence of the factors (concentration 1 : 5000). The results obtained with Str. griseus were similar (analogous). The test results in respect to the frequency of mutation of the latter fungus in case of a combined action, when ethylenimine was applied first, are given in table 2. This frequency rises rapidly in the case of the latter sequence of treatments. The same results were obtained with Str. aureo faciens. As to the mechanism of the rapid rise of the frequency of mutations which were induced by ultra-violet rays, it may be assumed that the sensibilization of the cells against ultra-violet rays increases under the effect of ethylenimine. By this, the action of the ultra-violet rays upon the nucleus is intensified. It may also be presumed that these rays excite the molecule ethylenimine and by this abruptly increase its reactivity. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 1 Slavic reference.

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20-5-45/54

1 The ~~Mutation~~ Effect of a Combined Action of Ethylenimine and Ultra-Violet Rays
upon Actinomycetes

ASSOCIATION: ~~All-Union~~ Scientific Research Institute for Antibiotics
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov)

PRESENTED BY: I.L. Knunyants, Academician , March 18, 1957

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

ALIKHANYAN, S.I.; TETERYATNIK, A.F.

Obtaining streptomycin-producing variants under the influence of actinophages of "zero" mutants of the IS-1 strain of Act. streptomycini. Mikrobiologiya 31 no.1:54-60 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES) (BACTERIOPHAGE) (STREPTOMYCIN)

TETERYATNIK, A.F.; MIKHAYLOVA, G.R.

Variability of Actinomyces floridae cultures under the influence of
actinophages. Antibiotiki 9 no.9:792-796 S '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov,
Moskva.

REZNIK, B.Ye., kand.med.nauk; APANOVICH, L.M.; TETERYATNIK, Ye.A.

Clinical characteristics of central nervous system lesions in
influenza in children. *Pediatrica* 39 no.4:41-48 Apr '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsii (zav. - dotsent O.I. Roze)
Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent A.M.
Ganichkin) i oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni M.I.
Kalinina (glavnyy vrach - kand.med.nauk B.A. Shaporenko).
(INFLUENZA) (NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

9

TETERYATNIKOV, Mikhail Stepanovich; BAYKOVA, K.G., inzh., retsenzent;
BELOGLAZOV, V.I., kapitan, retsenzent; ZAVARUYEV, V.V., inzh.,
red.; LOBANOV, Ye.M., red. izd-va; YERMAKOVA, T.T., tekhn. red.

[Ship accounting] Sudovaia otchetnost'. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoy
transport," 1961. 131 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Inland water transportation--Accounting)

TETERYATNIKOV, Mikhail Stepanovich; TSYPIN, Ya.Ye., red.; VLADIMIROV, A.I.,
retsensent; LOBANOV, Ye.M., red.isd-va; YERMAKOVA, T.T., tekhn.red.

[Work organization of the river fleet and ship accounting]
Organizatsiia raboty flota i sudovaya otchetnost'. Izd.2. Moskva.
Isd-vo "Rechnoi transport." 1958. 250 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Inland water transportation)

1. TEERYATNIKOV M.S. Eng., BULATOV M.I. Capt.
2. USSR (600)
4. Towing-Volga River
7. Pushing barges on the Volga River by pushing, Rech.transp. 12 no.6, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

TETERIATNIKOV, M. S. AND SOVOV'EV, I. P.

Min Organizatsiia dvizheniia flota. [Organization of fleet movement]. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva rechnogo flota, 1949. 431 p.

Voprosy tekhniki na rechnom transporte. [Engineering questions in river transportation]. Leningrad, Rechizdat, 1951. v. 5-6 (92 p.).

SO; Soviet Transportation and Communications. A Bibliography. Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified. One of Two

TETERYATNIKOV, Mikhail Stepanovich; YUDIN, P.G., retsenzent;
SOYUZOV, A.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent;
MAKRUSHINA, A.N., red.izd-va; BODROVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Organizing the routing of ship traffic and harbor operations] Organizatsiia dvizheniia flota i raboty portov.
Red. A.A.Soiuzov. Izd.2. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1963. 270 p.
(MIRA 16:7)
(Inland water transportation) (Harbors)

TETERYATNIKOV, MIKHAIL STEPANOVICH

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TETERYATNIKOV, MIKHAIL STEPANOVICH

Organizatsiya dvizheniya flota i raboty portov (Organization of river fleet movements and harbor operations) Moskva, "Rechnoy Transport", 1956.

355 P. Illus., diagrs., graphs, tables.

"Literatura": P. 353.

MEA

TETER^YATNIKOV, M. S. and SOLOV^YEV, I.F.

Organizatsiia dvizheniia flota. [Organization of fleet movement].
Dopushcheno v kachestve uchebnika dlia rechnykh uchilishch i tekhniki-
kumov. Moskva, Rechizdat, 1949. 431 p., illus.

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library
of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

TETERYATNIKOV, Mikhail Stepanovich; SIVKOVSKIY, N.I., retsenzent; OKHOTNIKOV,
G.I., retsenzent; MAYORSKIY, G.I., redaktor; FOMKINSKIY, I.I., redaktor;
MAKRUSHINA, A.N., redaktor izdatel'stva; BEGICHEVA, M.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Organization of navigation and the work of harbors] Organizatsiia
dvizheniia flota i raboty portov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport,"
1956. 355 p. (MLA 9:11)
(Harbors)

1. TETERYATNIKOV M.S. Eng. BULATOV M.I. Capt.

2. USSR (600)

4. Volga River-Towing

7. Towing barges on the Volga River by Pushing. Rech.transn. 12, no.6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, ~~April~~ 1953, Uncl.

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.I., inzh.; TETERYATNIKOV, M.S., inzh.

"Principles of the commercial operation of inland water transportation and the organization of cargo handling"; a manual by I.S. Kraev. Reviewed by A.I. Evdokimova, M.S. Teteriatnikov. Rech. transp. 18 no.4:56-3 of cover Ap '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Inland water transportation) (Cargo handling)
(Kraev, I.S.)

TETERYATNIKOVA, Ye.P., inzhener-gidrolog

Summer flood of 1958 in the Amur River. Amur sbor. no.2:84-100
'60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Geograficheskogo obshchestva SSSR.
(Amur River--Floods)

SOLOMKO, Z.F.; TESLENKO, Ye.P.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; LOGVINOVA, N.Ya.;
TETERYUK, S.S.

Sulfanilides. Part 18: Phenylamides of arylsulfonyl-N-arylglycines.
Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.9:1630-1632 S '65. (MIHA 18:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted
September 23, 1963.

TETERYUKOV, A., inzh.

Flight under icing conditions. Grazhd.av. 12 no.2:12-15 F '55.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Airplanes--Ice prevention)

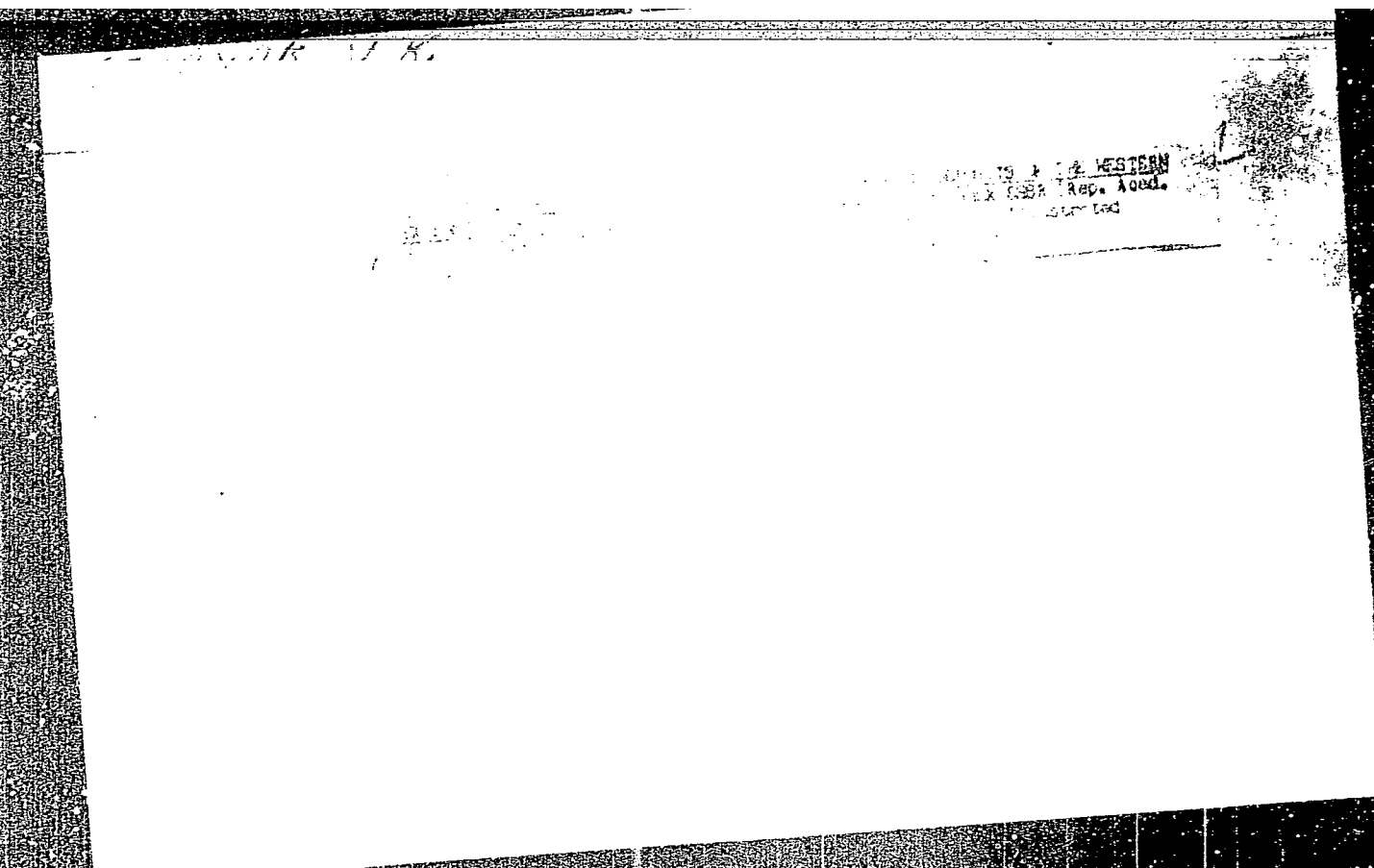
TETERYUK, V.K.

New species of the angiosperm-type pollen in the lower Carboniferous of the western Donets Basin and their stratigraphic importance. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 1 no.9:51-63 S '58. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii, Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Donets Basin--Pollen, Fossil)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001755510015-1"

TETERYUK, V.K.

Method for separating pollen of the Angiosperm type from the pollen-spore mixture. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol. i razv. 1 no.5:121-122 My '58.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Pollen, Fossil) (Angiosperms)

AUTHOR: Teteryuk, V. K.

20-118-53/59

TITLE: On a Finding of Open-Pored Pollen Grains of Paleozoic Angiosperms (O nakhodke pyl'tsy paleozoy'skikh pokrytosemen = nykh s otkrytymi porami)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 5, pp. 1034-1035 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The findings of such a pollen in the Lower Carbon of the Podmoskovnyy basin (reference 1) and in the western part of the Donetsk basin (reference 2), which is similar to the recent pollen of Myriophyllum, alder (Alnus), and birch (Betula) shifts back considerably the time of the appearance of angiosperms. 4-, 3- cornered or oval shaped outlines represent a morphologic peculiarity of the mentioned pollen. According to reference 1 open-pored pollen (only germinated pollen is open-pored) have never been found in the Paleozoic era of the mentioned basins and the probability of discovering them is very small. This is possible only in the case of an investigation of considerable quantities of pollen of angiosperms.

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On a Finding of Open- Pored Pollen Grains of
Paleozoic Angiosperms.

20-118-5-53/597

For this purpose a special method is necessary which has been elaborated by the author. Coal and coal containing rock in which paleozoic pollen of angiosperms occurs after maceration is centrifuged in the Tule-liquid (specific weight = 2,4). The obtained mixture of spores and pollen is then centrifuged in the same liquid with a specific weight of 1,79 20 - 25 minutes. Thus, 3 layers are obtained. The wanted pollen can be found in the upper layer. In the case of a magnification of 400 times 6 open-pored pollen grains were found. 5 of them belong to the 4-pored (*Tetraporina*), and 1 grain belongs to the 3-pored pollen (*Triporina*) (figure 1). A short description of the pollen is given. The finding of this pollen indicates the germinating through the pores in the case of the paleozoic angiosperms which is known of some recent angiosperms (*Alnus*, *Betula* and others). Further investigations of such pollen may contribute to the correct solution of the secret of the origin and the evolution of recent plants. There are 1 figure and 2 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION. Dnepropetrovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii
(Scientific Research Institute for Geology, Dnepropetrovsk)
PRESENTED. September 16, 1957, by V. N. Sukachev, Academician.
Card 2/2

TETERYUK, V.K.

Stratigraphic correlation of lower Carboniferous sediments in the
western Donets Basin based on spore and pollen complexes. Geol.
zhur. 20 no. 1:36-46 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

TETERYUK, V.K.

Angiosperms in the lower Carboniferous deposits of the western
extension of the Donets Basin. Dokl.AN SSSR 109 no.5:1032-1034
Ag.1956. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni 300-letiya
vossoyedineniya Ukrainy s Rossiyey. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.
Sukachevym.

(Donets basin--Pollen, Fossil)

TETERYUK, V. K.

Cand Geol-Min Sci - (diss) "Stratigraphy and correlation of Lower Carboniferous deposits of the Western Donbass as to spore and pollen." Dnepropetrovsk, 1961. 16 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education Ukrainian SSR, Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Mining Inst imeni Artem); 180 copies; price not given; list of author's works on pp 15-16 (11 entries); (KL, 10-61 sup, 209)

TETERYUK, V.K.

Method for the separation of spores. Paleont. zhur. no.4;
104-110 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
institut.

KRAVCHENKO, V.M.; TETERYUK, V.K.

Microspores in the residual iron ores in the Krivoy Rog and
Belozerka deposits of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
geol. 30 no.7:119-122 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov, Dnepropetrovsk.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5340

Teteryukov, Vasiliy Ignat'yevich

Rotatsionnyye vakuum-nasosy i kompressory s zhidkostnym porshnem (Rotary Liquid-Piston Vacuum Pumps and Compressors) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 250 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: P.G. Udyma, Engineer; Ed.: Ya. G. Alaverdov, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: V.D. El'kind; Managing Ed. for Literature on Chemical and Textile Machine Building: V.I. Rybakova, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering personnel engaged in the construction, manufacture, and operation of rotary liquid-piston vacuum pumps.

COVERAGE: Fundamentals of the theory, design, and construction of rotary liquid-piston vacuum pumps are described and experimental and theoretical analyses of these machines are given. Included is the design of a rotary compressor with a rotating liquid container. Apparatus and individual subassemblies of vacuum and compressor installation equipment and of checking-and-measuring instruments are also described. No personalities are mentioned. There are 62 references:

Card 1/9

TETERYUKOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; VORONKOV, A.E., inzh.

New centrifugal immersion pump for transferring nitric acid.
Khim.mash. no.2:5-6 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Centrifugal pumps) (Nitric acid)

TETERYUKOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Liquid ring pressure on the body of a rotary vacuum pump and the
distribution of velocities in the liquid ring. Khim. mash.
no. 3:22-24 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Vacuum pumps)

TKTERYUKOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GCL²DSHTEYN, L.I., inzh.

Pump for pumping suspensions. Khim. i neft. mashinostr. no.23
9-10 Ag '64 (MIRA 18:1)

TESTERYUKOV, Vasilii Ignat'yevich; UDYMA, P.G., inzh., retsenzent;
ALAVERDOV, Ia.G., inzh., red.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[Rotary vacuum pumps and compressors with a liquid piston]
Rotatsionnye vakkum-nasosy i kompressory s zhidkostnym
porshnem. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1960. 250 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Vacuum pumps) (Compressors)

~~TETERYUKOV, V.I.~~, kand.tekhn.nauk

Selecting the optimum conditions for the operation of a
rotary vacuum pump with a liquid piston. Khim. prom.
no. 6:500-502 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Vacuum pumps)

82778
SOV/184-59-5-6/17

10.1000

AUTHOR:

Teteryukov, V.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

The Gas Compression Process in a Rotary Vacuum Pump With a Liquid Piston

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskoye mashinostroeniye, 1959, Nr 5, pp. 16-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For studying the gas compression process in a rotary vacuum pump with a liquid piston (sucker) it is necessary to determine the changes in the volume of the working cells. With radial blades, this volume can be determined independently of the cavity in which a cell is located (suction or compression cavity), by the formula $V = fb$, where b - the length of rotor and f - area of cell cross-section. In a general case $f = (y^2 - r_2^2) \frac{\pi \beta}{360}$, where y - a variable radius drawn from the center of the rotor to the inside surface of the liquid ring; r_2 - radius of the rotor bushing, β - angle between two rotor blades. The value of y changes differently in the suction and compression cavity, consequently the change of the volume of sections in these cavities is different. Formulas taken from a previous paper of the author (Ref.1) are given for y in the suction and compression cavities and for the volume of a working cell in these cavities. In a real gas compression process losses of volume and

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The Gas Compression Process in a Rotary Vacuum Pump With a Liquid Piston

energy are caused by the effect of the dead space, the overflow of gas through the face gaps of the rotor, the pressure loss in the intake opening and the loss of gas through leakage. A real indicator diagram cannot be taken with an indicator. For this reason pressures at different points of the working chambers of the pump were measured with U-shaped mercury gages. From these measurements the dependence of the volume on the pressure was found and real indicator diagrams were plotted for various operating conditions (93%, 60%, 40% and 13% vacuum) at $r_2 = 53$ mm, $b = 218$ mm and $\beta = 15^\circ$. At a 93% vacuum, the valve on the suction line was closed and the pump ran practically idle, pumping the rest of the air out of the suction cavity. The fluid ring fitted tightly to the rotor bushing in the upper part of the pump (practically no dead space). The graph in Figure 3a shows that the energy of the pump is spent mainly for compressing the air leaking out of the compression and delivery cells into the suction cells and for displacing the atmospheric air entering the delivery cells through the open delivery part. The high energy losses at a high vacuum are caused by the connection of the delivery cells of the pump with the atmosphere. The delivery cells work with an air volume which is

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The Gas Compression Process in a Rotary Vacuum Pump With a Liquid Piston

greater than that which must be removed from the suction cavity. Calculations show that 34% of energy are wasted on account of divergence of the compression process in a rotary vacuum pump from that in a piston compressor (gas overflow between chambers). The following characteristics were calculated for a 93% vacuum; mean indicated pressure 0.475 kg/cm²; pump efficiency by the volume of cells in the lower position 4.2 m³/min; indicated power 4.45 hp; mechanical efficiency 0.54; isothermal efficiency 0.20. At a 60% vacuum the valve in the suction line was partly open and at a rarefaction of about 450 mm Hg was produced in the suction pipe. The atmospheric air was sucked in, compressed to 1.03 atmospheres and pushed out through the delivery pipe and the water separator. The liquid ring in the upper part of the pump deviated from the rotor bushing thus a part of the compressed air remained in the rotor cells and was pumped over into the suction cavity (indicator diagram Figure 3b). In this case the divergence between the real and the isothermal process is much smaller than at a 93% vacuum, because the volume of air drawn into the suction cells increases at a lower vacuum and, consequently, a smaller volume of atmospheric air enters the compression and delivery cells. In this way better characteristics are

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The Gas Compression Process in a Rotary Vacuum Pump With a Liquid Piston

obtained; mechanical efficiency 0.82; pump efficiency 4.7 m³/min; indicated power 5.72 hp; isothermal efficiency 0.59. At a 40% vacuum (indicator diagram 3c) the characteristics are: mechanical efficiency 0.862; pump efficiency 5 m³/min; indicated power 5.44 hp; isothermal efficiency 0.67. The conditions of a 13.2% vacuum (Figure 3d) are not typical for a vacuum pump, since it works in this case as an air-blower: pump efficiency 5.18 m³/min; mechanical efficiency 0.86; indicated power 4.72 hp; isothermal efficiency 0.67. A higher pump efficiency is explained by a smaller overflow of compressed gas on account of a lower pressure drop between adjacent cells. The graphs in Figure 4 show the changes in the energy consumption for compressing the air at different vacuum levels for actual and isothermal processes. With a lower vacuum the energy required for the air compression increases and the mechanical losses decrease. A comparison of a calculated with a real indicator diagram (Figure 5) shows a nearly complete coincidence of compression lines. It means that for calculation of a vacuum pump the process of compression can be held as proceeding according to the conditional

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The Gas Compression Process in a Rotary Vacuum Pump With a Liquid Piston

polytropic curve with an index of approximately 2.2. There are
1 diagram, 4 graphs and 1 Soviet reference.

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Card 5/5

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D041/D112

11.1160

AUTHORS: Teteryukov, V.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Voronkov,
A.E., Engineer

TITLE: New drowned centrifugal pump for pumping-over nitric acid

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1962, 5-6

TEXT: The authors describe the design and operation of a test model of the 4 ~~BXA~~-18 (4VKhA-18) vertical, single-stage, drowned centrifugal pump for pumping-over 15 to 60-% nitric acid at temperatures of up to 50°C. The pump has a capacity of 60 m³/hour at a pressure of 20 m of water column, a 63-% efficiency, and a speed of 2,930 r.p.m. Its electric motor has a capacity of 9 kw. The pump can operate at a submersion depth of the impeller ranging from 2 m to zero. Industrial tests of the pump proved satisfactory; after working 4000 hrs with a delivery of 37.5 m³/hr and 5720 hrs with a delivery of 45 m³/hr, no mechanical breakdowns or noticeable traces of corrosion were observed, although one of the teflon bearings showed wear of

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New drowned centrifugal pump ...

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D041/D112

0.25 mm. The pump has been recommended for serial production. There are
2 figures.

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TETERIUKOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; VORONKOV, A.E., inzh.

Pump for the transfer of sulfuric acid. Khim.mashinostr. no.5:
7-8 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

TETERYUKOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Compression of gases in a rotary vacuum pump with a liquid piston.
Khim. mash. no.5:16-20 8-0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Pumping machinery) (Gases, Compressed)

TETERYUKOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Rotary vacuum pumps with liquid pistons. Khim.nauka i prom. 3
no.6:790-797 '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Rotary pumps)

TETERYUKOV, V. I.

"Investigation of the Water-Ring Vacuum Pump." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 18 May 50, Moscow Inst of Chemical Machine Building

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva. Jan-Dec. 1950.

VOROB'YEV, A.T., glav. red.; POLYAKOV, L.N., zam. glav. red.; BORISOV, Ye.G., red.; IVASYSHIN, S.N., red.; IMANALIYEV, Sh.I., red.; LYA-SHENKO, I.V., red.; OLEYNIK, A.K., red. Prinimali uchastiye: BEK-BOYEV, D.B., spets. red.; KIRKIN, M.F., spets. red.; TETEVIN, G.P., spets. red.; YUDAKHIN, N.P., red.; YEFIMOV, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Agriculture of Kirghizistan] Sel'skoe khoziaistvo Kirgizii; kratkii spravochnik. Frunze, Ob-vo po raspr. polit. i nauchn. znaniu Kirgizskoi SSR, 1961. 199 p.
(Kirghizistan--Agriculture)

(MIRA 14:10)

TETIOR, A.N.

Reinforced concrete shells as foundations. Osn., fund. 1
mekh. grun. 7 no. 6:21-24 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

TETIOR, A.N., inzh.; LUK'YANOV, G.F., inzh.

Sodium sulfide plant in a pavilion-type building. From. stroi.
42 no.5:6-7 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Ural'skiy Promstroyniiprojekt.

TETIOR, A.N., inzh.

Shell foundations for industrial buildings. Prom.stroi. 43
no.12:22-23 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

ZIL'BERBERG, A.L., nauchnyy red.; RYZHOVA, L.N., red.; TETIYA, I.A., red.; SVETOZARSKIY, K.V., red.

[Coiling of sections for sheet-metal structures] Rulonirowanie listovykh konstruktsii; tematicheskii sbornik. Moskva, Izd-vo TSentr.biuro tekhn.informatsii, 1962. 157 p.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo stroitel'stva.
(Metalwork) (Petroleum--Storage)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/4 Med. Micro. Apr 59

1084. SOME PROTOZOA RESEMBLING TOXOPLASMA GONDII - Niektóre pierwotniaki podobne do *Toxoplasma gondii* - Tetmajer A. Inst. Immunol. i Terap. Doświadczalnej P. A. N., Wrocław - PRZEGL. LEK. 1957, 13/11 (331-334 and 352) Tables 1 Illus. 10

The author discusses a number of protozoa resembling *Toxoplasma gondii*. The morphological similarities may frequently lead to errors in diagnosis.

ZABORENKO, K.B.; TETNER, R.; MELIKHOV, L.L.

Use of the emanation method in the study of calcium silicate
hydrates. Radiokhimiia 5 no.3:360-369 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Calcium silicates) (Radon)

L 03034-51 ENR(k)/ENR(d)/ENR(m)/ENR(h)/ENR(l)/ENR(v)/ENR(t)/ENR IJP(c) JH/JD
ACC NR: AP6023440 SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/007/0026/0028

AUTHOR: Lopatin, N. I. (Engineer); Tetnev, V. S. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Automatic argon arc welding of aluminum alloys

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 7, 1966, 26-28

TOPIC TAGS: arc welding, automatic welding, weld evaluation / AMg61 aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The effect of various parameters (weld speed, arc voltage, etc.) on the quality of welded AMg61 aluminum alloy joints was studied with the aid of an ADPG-500 automatic arc welder. High speed (60-70 M/hr) single pass welding of 4-12 mm thick aluminum alloy provided high quality welds, doubled productivity, decreased argon consumption and welding deformation as compared with existing techniques. Weld strength was about 90% of the base metal strength. The electric circuit was changed in order to eliminate the fusion of the tip at the moment the arc is extinguished. Joint penetration "h" and reinforcement were increased by increasing welding current "I" according to the approximate relationship $h = aI$ where a is a coefficient ≈ 0.008 mm/amp. The increase in the arc voltage had no considerable effect on the joint penetration; however, it affected the width of the weld. The optimal relationship between weld current and voltage is graphed. The weld speed affected the weld bead cross section area. In

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.753.93-52:669.715

L 03034-67

ACC NR: AP6023440

a single pass weld, a 60-70 M/hr weld speed considerably decreased porosity. On the other hand, speeds of 28 M/hr produced bubbles up to 2 mm in diameter. Metal electrodes of 2 mm diameter provided a stable arc for current intensities of 70-130 amp/mm². Optimal weld regimes are listed in a table for welds performed on metal sheets with dimensions of 150 x 400 mm. Weld quality was checked by radiographic and mechanical tests. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13/

SUBM DATE: none

nd
Card 2/2

TETS, I.S.

Clinical aspects and psychopathology of tuberous sclerosis. Zhur,
nevr.i psikh. 61 no.3:412-419 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Detskaya psikhiatricheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. G.B.Abramovich)
Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo
instituta imeni V.M.Bekhtereva (dir. - prof. V.N.Myasishchev).
(TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS) (MENTAL ILLNESS)

TET'YEVA, A.A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On the pathogenesis
of ~~the~~ diphtheric int^oxication." Irkutsk, 1959, 22 pp
(Irkutsk State Med Inst) 250 copies (KL, 33-59, 122)

- 75 -

TETAYEVA, M.B.; KARAKULINA, T.K.

Gastric motility in puppies following section of the vagus
nerves. Fiziol. zhur. 51 no.10:1256-1260 O '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i biokhimi imeni I.M.
Sechenova AN SSSR, Leningrad. Submitted January 5, 1964.

YEFIMOV, A.N.; ~~YEFIMOVA~~, T.M.

First finds of algae in the Ust'Urov region (eastern Transbaikalia).
Geol. i geofiz. no.10:143 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut,
Leningrad. Submitted July 30, 1965.

NIKIFOROV, Anton Mikhaylovich; TETUYUREVA, I.V., redaktor; PEVZNER, V.I.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

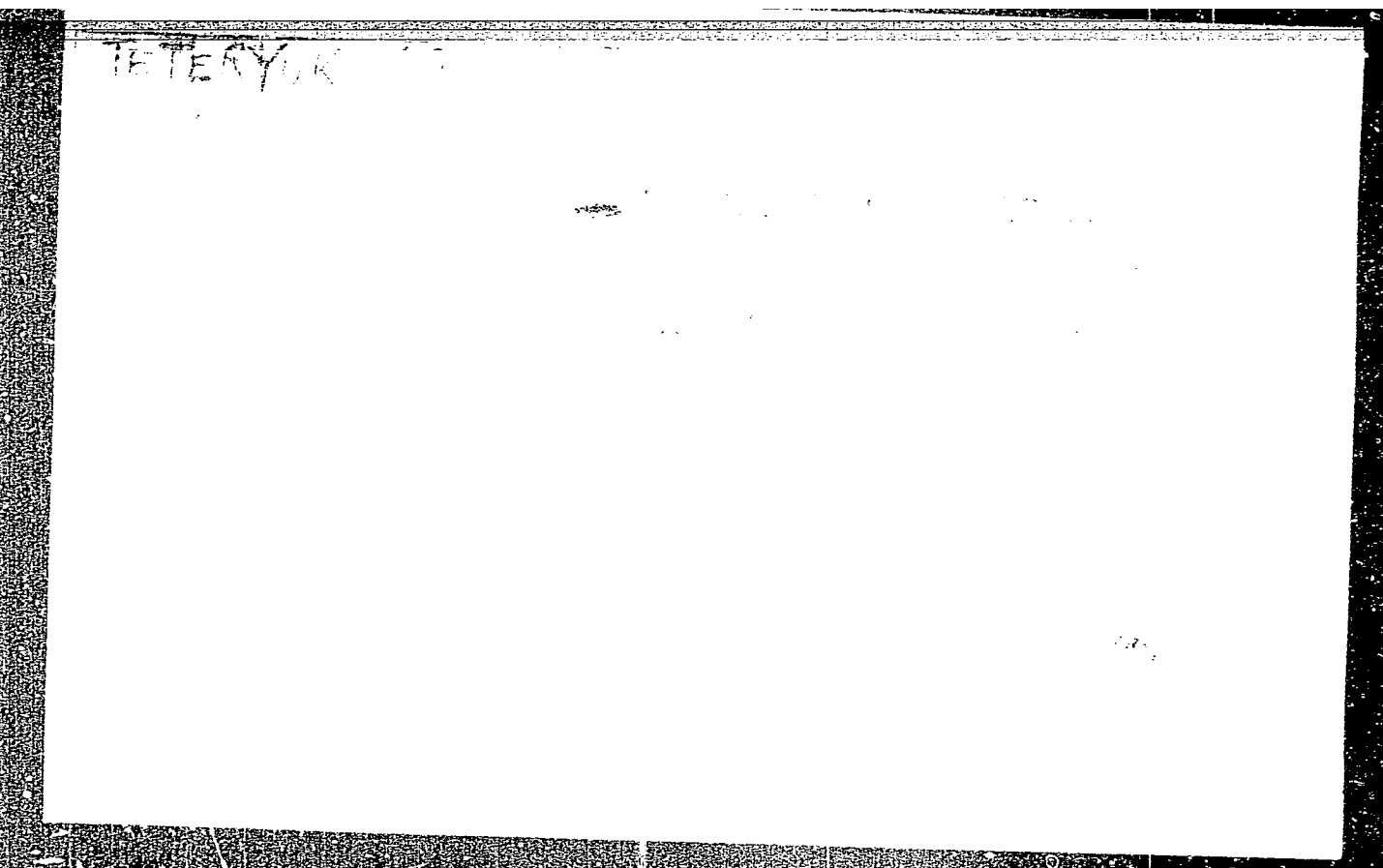
[Combatting pests and diseases of agricultural crops] Bor'ba s
vrediteliami i bolezniami sel'skokhoziaistvennykh kul'tur. Izd.2-oe.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1957. 128 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Field crops--Diseases and pests)

LISKUN, Ye.F., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, red.; NECHAYEVA,
Ye.G., red.; SMIRNOV, A.G., red.; TETUYUREVA, I.V., red.; BALLOD, A.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Textbook for stockbreeders on collective farms] Uchebnik
kolkhoznogo shivotnovoda. Izd. 4-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
sel'khoz. lit-ry. Pt. 2. 1957. 671 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Stock and stockbreeding)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755510015-1



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755510015-1"

SOV/63-3-6-13/43

AUTHOR: Teteryukov, V.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Rotation-Type Vacuum Pumps With Liquid Piston (Rotatsionnyye vakuum-nasosy s zhidkostnym porshnem)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1958, Vol III, Nr 6, pp 790-797 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Rotation-type vacuum pumps with liquid piston have no valves, are not sensitive to sand, slag, etc, do not need lubrication, but have only an efficiency factor of 35 - 40%. The operation conditions of these pumps have been investigated on the industrial type RMK-2 (Figure 1). The form of the liquid ring of these pumps plays an important role. The form of this ring at maximum vacuum is shown in Figures 2 and 3. The output of the pump is $2.18 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$, whereas the volume covered by the rotor is $5.83 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$. The efficiency factor is 0.375. The loss of efficiency is due to the flow of compressed air from the pressure zone to the suction zone. Every particle in the liquid ring of the vacuum pump is affected by the acceleration of the centrifugal force, by the acceleration of the mass of the liquid, by the gas pressure, etc. For the determination of the liquid speed in any cross section the thickness of the liquid ring in this section must be known (Figure 5). Under

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Rotation-Type Vacuum Pumps With Liquid Piston

SOV/63-3-6-13/43

the action of inertia forces the liquid moves to the outside of the rotor blades (Figure 6). The form of the liquid ring in the compression zone is calculated and drawn (Figure 7). The size and the position of the suction and especially the compression opening have a considerable influence on the operation condition of the pump. Investigations have shown that the optimum size of the compression opening depends on the value of the vacuum. It has been shown that the output of the pump may be increased from $3.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$ to $3.66 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$, the isothermal efficiency factor from 41.5% to 42.7%, but the water consumption increases two times.

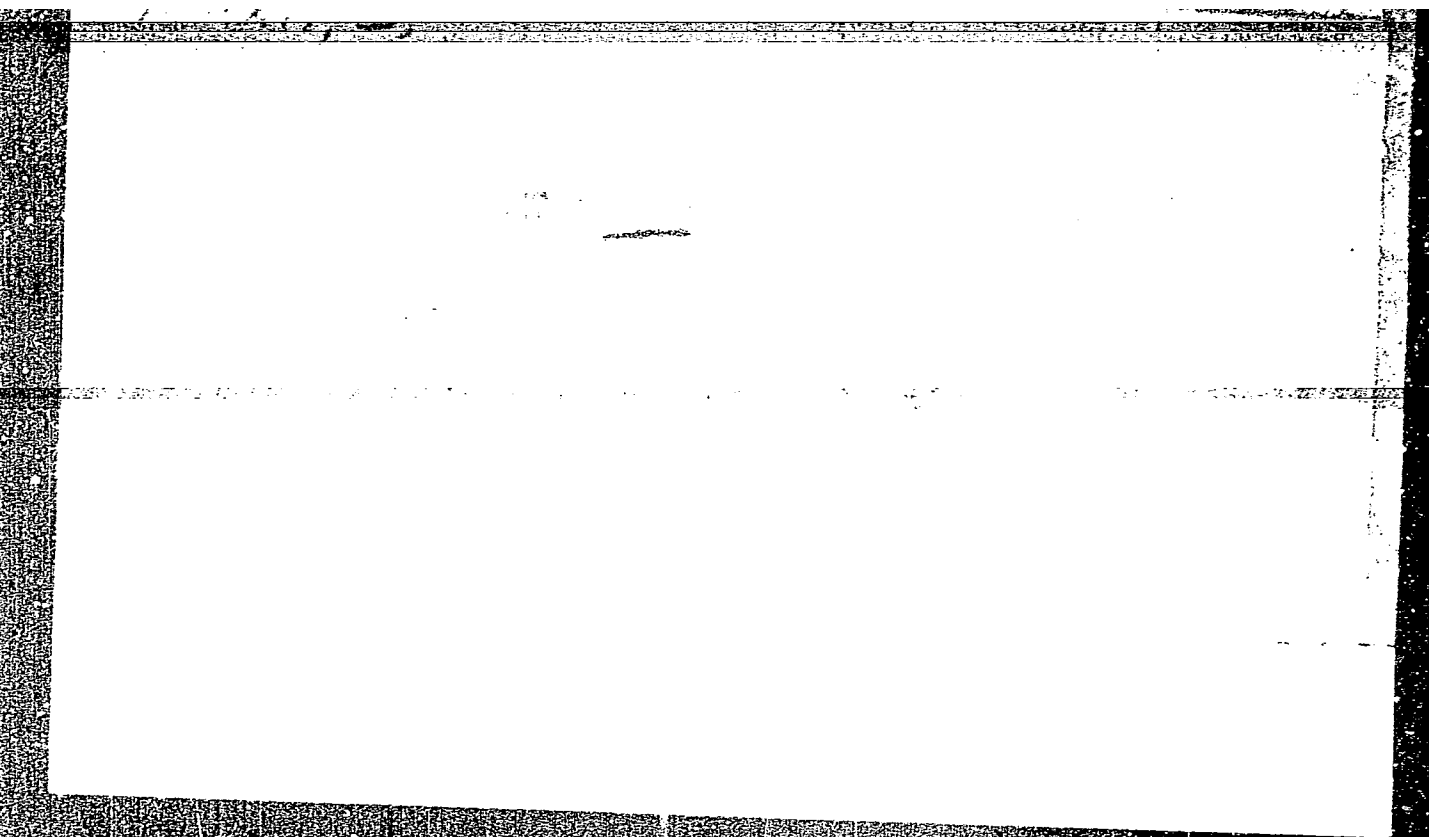
There are 2 photos, 7 diagrams and 3 graphs.

Card 2/2

TETRYL S,

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755510015-1



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755510015-1"

TETTAMANTI, K.

Distr: 4E2c(j)

4
2 May
1
Extraction methods using an immobilized phase. I. Immobilization of the aqueous phase with regenerated cellulose. Károly Tettamanti and Andor Uekert (Tech. Univ., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 16, 379-83 (1958)(in English).—A method is described in which the formation of stable emulsions in liquid-liquid extrns. is avoided in extrns. of aq. solns. with org. solvents. The aq. solns. are absorbed in strips of cellulose sponge, which swell and retain 7 to 15 times their wt. of water. The extrn. then may be conducted, e.g. in a Soxhlet extractor. The usual equations for liquid-liquid extrns. apply, with a correction for the part of the org. phase, r , which is retained by the sponge and the immobilized aq. phase. Thus, K_L , the virtual partition coeff., = $K[(1-r)/(1+rK)]$, and $K = f\delta$. K is the extrn. coeff., f is the vol. ratio of the mobile to the immobilized phase, and δ , the distribution coeff. = (concn. in mobile phase)/(concn. in immobilized phase). K_L may be detd. experimentally by the relation, $K_L = (Y_n/Y_{n+1}) - 1$, where Y_n is the yield of the n^{th} extrn.

Patricia H. Moyes

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TETTAMANTI, T.

Excavation of the shaft pillar of shaft No. 14 in the mine of Dorog. p. 497.

BANYASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary,
Vol. 14, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959,
Uncl.

TETTAMANTI, K., prof., dr. (Budapest XI., Muegyetem rakpart 3); NOGRADI, M.
(Budapest XI., Muegyetem rakpart 3)

The influence of ammonium sulphate on the distribution of caprolactam
in the water/trichloro ethylene system. Periodica polytechn chem 5
no.1:15-23 '61.

1. Department of Chemical Engineering, Polytechnical University,
Budapest and Research Institute for Organic Chemical Industry, Budapest.

ACC NR: AP7000968

SOURCE CODE: UR/0416/66/000/012/0085/0087

AUTHOR: Filatov, A. (Engineer); Tetter, V. (Engineer, Lieutenant colonel);
Bardyshev, O. (Engineer, Captain)

ORG: none

TITLE: Trucks for combined operating modes [Trucks equipped to operate from
rails or unpaved roads]

SOURCE: Tyl i snabzheniye sovetskikh voorushennykh sil, no. 12, 1966, 85-87

TOPIC TAGS: special purpose truck, motor vehicle, railway construction, railway
transportation, railway engineering

ABSTRACT: This article states that for the fast restoration of rail service, railway
construction and maintenance troops are supplied with modern equipment, such as
trucks and truck-cranes capable of operating on unpaved roads and on rails.
Specially designed equipment makes it possible to quickly adapt motor vehicles
for operation on railroads of any gauge. The K-162, K-104, and K-52 truck-cranes

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ACC NR: AP7000968

Table. 1. Truck and truck-crane operating characteristics

Characteristics	Trucks					Truck-cranes	
	GAZ-69	GAZ-450	GAZ-63	GAZ-29	GAZ-51	K-52	K-104
Load capacity, ton							
on unpaved roads . . .	0.4	0.55	1.65	12.0	12.0	—	—
on rails	0.5	0.75	2.0	12.0	12.0	—	—
Speed on rails, km/hr .	60	60	50	40	45	30	35
Weight of mounted equipment, kg	167	180	270	1000	1000	1380	1650
Maximum weight of train, ton							
on station tracks. . .	—	—	120	450	600	—	—
on a run with a grade up to 8%	—	—	60	275	450	—	—

handle different types of work and can operate from unpaved roads and from rails. A table is given which lists the operating characteristics of various trucks and truck-cranes under different conditions (see Table 1). Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

[WS]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5109

Card 2/2

TETUYUREV, V.A., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Training in logic in the methods manuals of N.M. Versilin. Met. v
shkole no. 5:90-93 S-O '56. (MLBA 9:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Le-
nina. (Botany--Study and teaching)

MAYDEL', V., kand. tekhn. nauk; TEFYUTSKIY, I., inzh.; PINASHIN, V., inzh.

Constructing prestressed concrete pavements. Na stroi. Mosk. 2 no.5:
23-25 My '59. (MIRA 13:1)

(Pavements, Concrete)

TETESHEVSKI, S. E.

121.18.001.8
Electronics - A New Branch of Technics. 2008
Teteshevski. (Nauka i Zhizn, 1947, No. 2, pp.
8-12. In Russian.) Short historical survey.

3

157 AND 158 ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES NOTES

Raman spectra of isomeric compounds. PÁRUS TITÁTLANI. Magyar Chem Polyhaz 37, 115-20, 137-44, 174-8(1931).—Raman spectra of 60 org. compds. were examd partly with the app. of Wood, partly with that constructed by T. No regularity could be found in the lines of o-, m- and p-derivs. Iso derivs. of aliphatic compds give spectra richer in lines. Isomers of aliphatic compds. are more similar to each other than those of cyclic compds. S. S. DE FINALLY

ASB-32 A METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MENDELEYEV, K.F., TETEVIN, L.B.

Refractory Materials

Making magnesite products, Ogneupory 17, No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MENDELEYEV, K.F. : TETEVIN, L.B.

Magnesite

Making magnesite products, Ogneupory, 17, no. 6, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

117

CA

Enzyme oxidation of lysozyme by the polyphenoloxidase-

o-dihydroxyphenol system. M. Tett. *Kiv. ist. mikrotop.*
dal 26, 185-192 (1951). The polyphenoloxidase-*o*-dihydroxyphenol enzyme system is related to the host activity and the chemical composition of several proteins. The results of studies on the reversible inactivation of Armon's lysozyme by the system mentioned are given and confirmed on other preps. of lysozyme by Lutz and Wolff (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci.* 126, 1254 (1947); *Z. Immunittatforsch.* 50, 88 (1957)).
Werner Richter

TETEVOSYAN, L.K., Cand Geol-Min Sci--(diss) "Depth structure of the
earth's crust of ^{the} Transcaucasus according to ~~the~~ gravimetry data."
Mos, 1958. 13 pp (Mos Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner
State U in N.V. Lomonosov) 119 copies (IL, 22-58, 105)

-47-

FROST, Andrey Vladimirovich, professor; DOLGOPOLOV, N.N., sostavitel'
TOPCHIYeva, K.V., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor;
GERASIMOV, Ya.I., redaktor; KOROBov, V.V., kandidat khimicheskikh
nauk, redaktor; SMIRNOVA, I.V., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
TETEVSKIY, V.M., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, redaktor; TILICHEYEV, M.D.
doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SHCHERBIN, V.V., redaktor izda-
tel'stva; ZELENIKOVA, Ye.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Papers on kinetics and catalysis] Trudy po kinetike i katalizu.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 538 p. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gerasimov)
(Catalysis) (Hydrocarbons) (Chemical reaction)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755510015-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755510015-1"

TETIAEV, MIKHAIL MIKHAILOVICH

Tetiaev, Mikhail Mikhailovich. Tectonika SSSR. Utverzhdeno...v kachestve
uchebnika dlia vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1938.
297 p. OLC: SE276,T4

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, uncl.

CA
B. Ya. Tetelbaum

2

Surface layering in binary liquid systems: B. Ya. Tetelbaum. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1968, 176, 10, 1910. Measurements of the surface tension σ (by the method of max. pressure of bubble formation, accurate to within 0.1 erg/cm²) of mixts. of methylcyclohexane with MeOH (mole fraction N), at different temps. t , are represented in the form of a space model in the coordinates N, t, σ . Only the polytherm corresponding to $N = 0.8$ is rectilinear over the whole temp. range (0-40°); all other polytherms show a deviation from linearity at some t , the temp. coeff. $\gamma = d\sigma/dt$ decreasing with falling temp. and even becoming neg. ($\gamma > 0$) for certain compns. These deviations from linearity are interpreted as sepn. into 2 liquid layers at surface. The projection of the corresponding points on the N, t plane gives a surface miscibility curve similar to but not identical with the bulk miscibility curve that indicates the existence of a temp.

range in which the liquids are layered at the surface while still homogeneous in the bulk. This surface layering phenomenon, at the surface, an emulsion structure of 2 conjugate solns.; high concns. of methylcyclohexane may give rise to the formation of a 2 dimensional cellular structure, producing a particularly high surface viscosity. At high MeOH, the emulsion is apparently unstable and undergoes decomposition, with the dispersed phase going over into the bulk soln. and the surface becoming wholly covered with the MeOH-rich soln. The form of polytherm characteristic of liquid systems susceptible of surface layering appears to consist of 2 rectilinear branches; the higher-temp. portion corresponds to the initial surface soln., whereas the lower-temp. branch, lying below (i.e. at lower σ) the prolongation of the 1st portion, corresponds to the soln. produced by the layering. The intermediate portion may, but need not, have a range of neg. γ . In systems with a lower crit. temp. of soln., surface layering can be expected to occur at a lower temp. than in the bulk.

N. Thou

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SUBJECT INDEX										AUTHOR INDEX									
SUBJECT INDEX										AUTHOR INDEX									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
U	V	W	X	Y	Z					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z				

TETINA, G. F., kand. med. nauk

Characteristics of the course of an intraocular metastatic
tuberculous process in children with various forms of tubercu-
losis. Probl. tub. 40 no.4:50-56 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N. S. Azarova)
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(EYE—TUBERCULOSIS)

TETINA, G.F., kand.med.nauk

Experimental study of the pathogenesis of ocular tuberculosis.
Oft.zhur. 14 no.4:215-220 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav. - prof.N.S.Azarova)
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS) (TUBERCULOSIS)

1. TETINA, G. F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Eye - Tuberculosis
7. Clinical aspects of tuberculous hemorrhagic chloriretinitis. Vop. klin. i eksp. oft. no. 1, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

TETINA, G.F., kand.med.nauk

Latent presence of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in the choroid of infected animals. Oft.zhur. 15 no.7:417-420 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.S.Azarova) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS)
(CHOROID--DISEASES)

TETEVIN, L. B.

USSR/Engineering - Refractories,
Production

Jun 52

"Fabrication of Magnesite Products," K.F. Men-
deleyev, L.B. Tetevin, Moscow Inst of Steel imeni
Stalin

"Ogneupory" No 6, pp 280-285

Describes certain most adaptable and simple methods
for fabricating various magnesite products, mainly
crucibles for steel melting. Discusses in more
detail process of burning crucibles and procedure
of building directly inside of induction furnace.

220744

TETINA, G. F.

"Hemorrhagic Tubercular Chorioretinitis." Sub 9 Apr 51, First Moscow
Order of Lenin Medical Inst.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow
during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

B 3-1

How long can vernalized winter wheat plants be kept at a high temperature without affecting their development? V. A. Tetensky (*Comp. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, 80, 169-170). Seeds vernalized at 0-5° for 54 days fall to ear if kept subsequently at 20-25° for 3 days or longer. I. L. D.

ABR-5A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED #	INDEXED	MID	CHK	ONE
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
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36	37	38	39	40
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76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85
86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100

TETIYEVSKIY, V.I.

Fastening precast reinforced concrete cornices. Suggested by
V.I. Tetievskii. Rats. predl. no. 41:16-17 '59. (MIRA 14,1)
(Cornices) (Precast concrete construction)

STARZYK, J.; LASKOWNICKA, Z.; TETMAJER, W. (Krakow-Wroclaw)

Survival of *Toxoplasma gondii* in various environments.
Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 2 no. 5 Suppl:57-58 1956.

1. Zaklad Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej A.M. i Instytut
Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczalnej im. L. Hirszfelda.
(TOXOPLASMA, culture,
gondii, survival in room temperature (Pol))

TETNEV, G.S.

Choice of the parameters of multiscale measuring systems.
Radiotekh. i elektron. 10 no.9:1710-1712 S '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

TEINEVA, Z.A.

Some variations in the topography of the vessels of the cervix
uteri. Akush. i gin. 39 no.4:123 JI-Ag'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. In ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. L.G. Korotkova, glav-
nyy vrach N.A. Yevstigneyev) Ul'yanovskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy.